Residence of the Stamese Embargador .- Wishing to see "something of eastern splendor," for which the Siamere are "said to be" celebrated, I determined this aftermoon to visit the residence of the embassador of the king of Siam. Having made my way up into 'Physic street," I turned westward, and passing on about ten rods from the marhet at the corner of "Shoe street," where I came to another street lead to due north. This led me to the embassador's residence, over the door of which s written in large Chinese characters, Tsecalo kun kung kwin, "residence of the Sinmese tribute bear The whole establishment is in ruine. One of the overseers, a Chinese, aunducted me to the spartment of the chief embassador, whom we found emoking opium, and so stupified as to be almost in-

Florging with the ratten is the most common punishment in Chi in. It is adjudged and inflicted by the lowest officers or servants of the police, with driven by hunger he has recourse to theft or robbery to obtain food; the officers of the police seize him, and perhaps while his booty is still with him pinson him, strip off his jacket, if he chance to be so clad, then with a chain or cord about his neck, or his arms, and a soldier before him beating a gong, and another behind him with a ratten beating his bare back, he is marched through the streets and market-places to be a terror to evil doers. Within the last few days I have seen several persons flogged in this way. One I saw to day so besten that the blood can down to his heels.

Pappet-Shores .- Two of these bave been ex hibited in the street during the present week; and among all the 'domb shows,' and 'singsones' of the celestial empire, none are more dull and stupid than these puppet shows. The managers select a place which is likely to be frequented, and there erect a temporary stage, and commence their exhibition for the amusement or boys and idle vagrants. The shows are a mere exhibition of children's toys.

House of Mourning .- We passed but a few doors after leaving the house of feasting, before we heard the voices of weeping and lumentation .-When we came opposite to the door, we unconsciously paused for a moment. The door of the house was open, but a screen before it prevented us from seeing the immates. One of the neighbors who had also stopped at the door, told us that the feneral of the deceased was to take place at an early hour on the following morning. The cries and howlings of the mourners were dismal, and can only be conceived by those who have heard

Laborers Standing in the Market Place. Early this morning, while picking my way through the tube, baskets, temporary stalls, etc., which almost blocked up the street, at a market place near one of the gates of the city, I suddenly found myself surrounded by a gang of coolies, forty or fifty in number. Some of them were standing up; others were eitting down. Their only implements were bamboo poles, with short ropes attached to them. Some of them were shod with sandals, made of plated grass; and others were barefooted. They were without hats, or caps, or any other kind of covering for their heads; and the only garments on their bodies were a light pair of trowsers, and a short frock or jacket; indeed, only a few of them had any jacket. They were all idle, except that their tongues very busy in joking and making remarks on those who were at the market, or passing along the street. During the morning, and even till past midday, such gange of men are often to be seen collected at the corner of the streets, market places and gates of the city. On inquiry, I find that they are job and day laborers, formed into companies having each their respective districts. They take the place of beasts of burden; but claim the right of doing all of certain kinds of work which is to be done in the streets, or landing places, where they exercise the jurisdiction. Their muscular power is sometimes very great ; and they are the most healthy and robust class of men that I have seen in The custom of "standing idle in the market places" is like that of the laborers mentioned in the gospel of Matthew; the coolies whom ! waw this morning were all standing idle, "because no man had hired them."

A bornets west, of enormous size, hung up in an apothocary's shop, having for several days attracted the attention of travellers, induced me to inquire respecting the object of placing it in that position. According I entered the shop, and after the usual civilines, taking a cup of tea, wishing health, wealth, &c. began to inquire of the principal person in the shop concerning the properties of various medicines then before us; at length the hornets's nest came to be noticed : "it was brought from a great distance," said the old gentlemen, "it graw on a very high tree, its cruel and poisonous inmates had all been driven out," &c. &c. The conclusion of the whole matter was, that his medicines would cure all kinds of diseases, and the hornets nest was a proof of it !

Two Blind Fiddlers attracted my notice this afternoon. They were middle aged and stout looking men, but utterly unabled to see. Each had a stringed instrument, somewhat like the guitar, though very much inferior to it; each had likewise a long bamboo cane in his hand, and a wallet hang ing over his shoulder. They were going from shoe to shop, begging for "cash," or whatever they could obtain. When they marched, one followed the other, taking hold of the skirt of his garment, or rather placing his right hand on the right shoulder of his fellow. On entering a shop, they immediately commenced playing and continued doing so till they obtained the "kumshaw" they then instantly desisted and moved to another shop, and repeated the same operation. Women and children often appear begging in the same manner, and sometimes four or five, may even a dezen in a

small compensation, they being generally small jequipped and marched in the same style as the two of wallets were furnished with large wooden dishes. them and listening to what they were saying, for 'ent humor, I found they were bound to the neighborhood of the foreign factories. They were nine years old, and were sent out on their expedition by their parents.

Cricket fights .- The people of the celestial em nire, who have never been in the Coliseo de los Turos at Madrid, or in any other similar places of the west, have no conception of the splendid exhibitions of European hull fights. Nay, should sons of Ham have the audacity to cut off a bull's head, or the up one of those animals and then let loose upon him a perk of blood hounds to teer him in pieces they would immediately be placed under the ban of empire, and the priests of Budhe would (could they get possession of them) forthwith send them down to the ninth region of hades, there to be toro is pieces by the mensters of the neither world. Moreover, I doubt whether the Chinese have much knowledge of the more homely sports of the cock ett. To show the 'chieftain of the poultry yard' to take the final, would not only expose him to imminent danger, but would occasion a loss of flesh, and render hun no less valuable in the marketthe utmost despatch, and without the least regard facts which have great force with those who underto any formalities of time or place. A poor gnorant stand the true principles of economy. But the person led on by his vices becomes bankrupt; then fighting of crickets, the letting loose of one of these belligerents against another is really very fine sport and every way worthy the cignity of a nation which has no equal. Midsummer, when the mercory is well up, is the time for the battle of the crickets. During this season they are taken in great numbers on the neighboring hills, and brought to the city, where they are sold for from one cash to several tens of dollars, per head .-Hundreds and thousands of dollars are annually staked on the prowess of these warriors. A first have several wagers pending upon a single trial of his strength. All classes of persons, coolies servants, shopmen, gentlemen of town and country officers, civil and military, old men and boys, engage in this species of gambling. The cricket most mmonly employed in this service seems to be the male of the common Grylliu compestris: it has a nobler martial appearance, and is every way well harnessed for the fight. I saw several hundreds of cricket; and it is said that like men of honor they Texas. never quit the field until one or the other has received full satisfaction.

> P. S .- On inquiry, I have been told that "cock fighting is common in China;" it may be so in regions beyond were I have travelled; but I have never seen, nor yet met with any person who has witnessed, such fighting in this country.

> Budhists engaged, as tax-gatherers is a subject which is soon exp'sined. By the usage of the country, Budhists are not allowed to hold office and of course are not legal tax gatherers. I will report what I sa v, and the thing will be easily understood. The priests, who were all Budbists, five or six in number, were going from house to house, and from shop to shop : some of them had purses and others were furnished with printed labels and brushes : the former went first and received money from the inmates of the house or shop; then came the latter and marked all those places where money was given them. The amount given, as well as the reason for which it was done, I could not ascertain; nor should it perhaps be called a tax, but surely it was

something very much like a tax.

The last great wonder of the world. The most Capt. Edmund Badger, late of the U. States Army but at present residing in North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass. This gentleman has discovered the grand mechanical principle, so much needed and so long sought for in rotary machinery-that is, how to gain power, and at the same time retain the motion. It has long been an established principle in mechanism, that where power is gained, there must necessarily be a diminution in motion. This principle Capt. B. has exploded entirely, and he now has a model of the most powerful machine on the earth. The force and motion are accelerating, and the machine is consequently capable of being propelled to any velocity that may be required, by the application of a very small degree of power. From a minute exemination of the model, which is sufficiently large to propel a car with one or two persons on a railway, we do not besitate to say, that in our candid opinion, the power of one man, applied to this wonderful machine, would be sufficient to propel the largest ship across the Atlantic, in an incredible short space of time.

The importance of this invention to the world at large cannot be estimated. To say nothing of surmounting the danger of loss of life by the explosion of steam boilers, the proprietors of all steam boats and railroad locomotives may now prepare to extinguish their fires, throw their boilers overboard, and disencumber their boats of their fuel and costly machinery, as they will all be superceded and rendered atterly useless by the application of this newly discovered rotary power. We hope the ingenious inventor will be prevailed upon to gratify our fellow citizens with an exhibition of the model, while on his way to Washington to secure his patent .-N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

· Puzzle for the Postmusters. The following lucid and elegant superscription, is copied from a letter dropped into the post office at Buffslo, N. Y. "Matilde Gobhon of georgo Steat of ellinoyce America." Who can wonder, says the Journal, at some postmasters being short in temper.

An invitation to America. The following has village, to his friend at home. It is probably a pretty fair sample of the nature of the inducements that long misgoverned country.

"My dear Jim-Come to swate Ameriky, and come quickly. Here you can buy praties for two Two Little Girls enough alike to be twins passed shillings a bushel and whiskey the same ; a dollar along down in the same atrect where I saw the blind a day for digging, and no hanging for stealing -- iddlers. They too were both blind, and were Och come, ke. Otherto Repository.

## Texas War.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of July 8. ADDRESS OF GEN. LAMAR TO THE AR-MY OF TEXAS.

The address of M. B. Lamar to the Texan troops pon his taking command as major General, is well calculated to infuse into them a spirit of zeal and patriotism. Such addresses should not be judged of by the cold eye of criticism-but looked at in the light only for which they are intented- and thus regarded, we do not think that the late Texas secretary at war could adopt a more felicitous manner and style than he has in his different comunications to the Teanns. Under his skill and ardent real in his country's cause, we entertain no fears as to the result of the approaching second grand contest of the Texans with the Mexican forces. We honestly believe that an army of 3000 Texans is fully cquivalent to any force that Mexico can bring against hem; and we will furfeit all claim to any knowledge of Texas, or her gallant soldiers, if the result does not bear us out in our belief.

SOLDIDRS OF TEXAS.

On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impresaed with gratitude for the trust confided; and feel most vividly, that to command an army of heroes in the cause of freedom is the highest of all privi leges, and to conduct it to victory is the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who so recently retired, terified from our borders, are about to countermarch upon us with reinforcements formidable in count, but feeble in spirit and puissance. They come for the hellish purpose of desolating the loveliest of a thousand lands, and staining our luxurient fields with the blood of the cultivators.

Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will retrieve the late inglorious defeat of their arms, or perish in the attempt; that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave on this side. You, soldiers, kno w rate cricket, like a fine courser, will sometimes the futility of the vain glorious boastings, as well as the ferocious character of their warefare.

Their cruelty and perfidy were sufficiently exem olified in their horrid massacres at Bexar and La Bahia, while their route and discomfiture at the San Jacinto stand as a perpetual monument of their unexampled posillanimity and dastardly conduct. Audactons monsters! That they have the willingness to murder its apparent-their ability to conquer they have never shown. Their numbers can avail them for cale to-day in one of the streets of the them nothing; and their threats of extermination, western suburbs. The best crickets need no excite- instead of intimidating, only invigorate the nerves ment to induce them to meet an antagonist, which of the bold and free. Let them come. Their rethey always do in single combat, cricket against turn is hailed with joy by every manly voice in

> Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our rights and avenge our wrongs. The greater the force, the richer the harvest! Though every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of a freeman's eye, is a blazing shield to Perseus to to the monsters of tyranny. They have to fly or fall, before the wrath of an injured people, nerved in the cause of liberty and of vengeance.

Soldiers to Your country calls you to her defence. Your homes your firesides, the scenes of your former joys, and future nuticipations; all the endearments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of future competence and peace, summor you to the field. You are summoned to by the spirits of Travis and Fanning, and their gallant comanions, whose blood has cemented the foundations of our freedom. Their flesh has been food for ravens, and their bones have been whitening on the praires, until your pious patriotism gathered these scattered relics, with decent sepulchral honors, to soldier's grave. But their glorified spirit's still hovering around the home of their patriotic devotion, call upon you to sustain the independence which they have consecrated by their martyrdom, and to recompence, with merited vengeance, that important invention that human ingenuity has ever they have endured from a pertidious and dastard schieved has just been triumphantly completed, by enemy. Shall the call be made in vain i Shall we turn a deaf ear to the voice of our country, and the beaeching cries of our murdered brethren? Surely,there can be no one so insensible to guilt and shame as to look with indifference upon the desolation of his own country. If there he so foul a plot upon humanity--if there be one in the whole limits of our land who is mean enough, when his home is invaded by an insolent foe, to seek safety in dishonorable flight, I would say to him, detested recreant ! retire to the shades of infamy, and sully no more a beautiful land, whose blessings be-

long to the brave and virtuous. Let, then, every patriot and soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, around the unfurled banner of freedom-let him repair with impatient zeal to the theatre of his nation's glory, and there snatch upon the brink of danger, fame for himself and safety for his country. The dastard who lingers behind may live to fatten upon the fruits of his recreancy, but when he dies he rote in infamy, to the joy of all-while the noble hero who makes his bosom the bulwark of a people shiberty, will find a rich reward for toil and valor, in the thanks of a grateful land, and the smiles of its high toned beauty. If he fall in the holy cause, he will survive in the affections of his comrades, and his name will gather glory with the flight of ages-

"Each little rill; each mountain river.

Rolls mingled with his fame forever. Citizens of the Red Lands! You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for independence. Your contributions, heretofore, have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have Your homes have been exempt from the calamities of war. Whatever circumstances may have restrained you before, there can remain no reasons to withhold you now. We know your courage. Your skill in arms is familiar to us all. Your country requires the immediate exhibition of both-let both be displayed when the great and decisive battle which is pending shall be fought-and Texas is free, sovresgn and independent! Hold not back been furnished us as part of a genuine letter from I adjure you, by every principle of honor, of gratian emigrant son of the Emerald Isle now in this tude, and of patriotism. If any man among you prove recreant now, let him be sligmatized; treat him as an outcast; and let a nation's contempt rest which operate on the mass of poor emigrants from like a black cloud upon his name. The call ex masse let all obey, and all will be well.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR. Major Geo. Com. the Army of Texas. Velasco, June 27, 1836.

Volunteers are constantly emigrating to Texas.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

MEXICO.

By the ship Mexican we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 1st July, and the Diario del Goberco of the city of Mexico of the 26th June. Capt. Kimball has brought on the rifle, powder horn,bullet pouch, &c, of Col David Crocket, given to him by Capt, Davis of the Mexican Navy, who obtained them from Col. Bradburn of the Mexican army .-Came passenger in the Mexican, Mr Jos Henry Sophn, of New Orleans, one of the number who

The Diario del Goberno, of the 26th June, con tains an official despatch from Gen. Felisola, detailing the proceedings of the Mexican army in Texas, until Santa Anna's capture, the subsequent proceeding under the convention for the evacuation Texas, concluded between Santa Anna and President Burnet, the adhesion given by Felisola to this convention, and an account of his retreat from the positions be occupied in compliance with its articles. The documents are very long.

Under date of the 25th June the Mexican Secretary at War writes to Gen Felisola, that he had communicated his despatches to the President of Mexico ad interim, and that their contents had excited his profound indignation. That he would be called before a court martial to account for not having remained in positions which he had been ordered to retain at every hazard, and for having obeyed the orders of the commanding General though he was a prisoner. That the President ad interim will not recognize the convention concluded at Velasco on the 14th May, 1836, that between Santa Anna and President Burnet, the General who signed it having no power to do so. That he expressly disapproves as an attack on the rights of the nation, the fitle of republic, given to an insurgent department of Mexico, and that of President, to the chief of the insurgents. In conclusion, the Secretary orders Gen Feliscia to surrender the command to Gen. Urren, and to repair to the city of Mexico, there to answer for his conduct.

There does not appear as yet to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the Mexican republic; though by various editorial remarks, the public mind is very unsettled.

> From the Washington Globe. LATER FROM MEXICO.

Official despatches from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Sabine June 28.1836 communicate the intelligence that the Mexican army at Metamoras, under Gen. Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was on the 18th June, on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadaloupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn was, "extermination to the Sabine, or death."

Before receiving this intelligence, Major Sterling Robertson had reported to Gen. Gaines that two men had been recently killed, and another wounded on the waters of the Navasolo, in Robertson's colony, about twenty miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Caddoes, Kitchies, and others,) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families

of the men killed.
Gen Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Metamoras, and by the expectation that the Texians would be driven off and the country given to them, has called upon the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisians, each for a regiment of mounted gun-men, to co-operate with the regular force under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Fort

It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive satisfactory assurances that the Indians cile unmilitary conduct of Gen. Gaines on the other, upon our borders had no hand in the late murders. The Hero of Chippewa and Bridgewater, may juston the Navasolo, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co operation of three nies of dragoons and siv 7th infantry at Fort Towson.

> From the Washington Globe. THE CREEK WAR.

From the following extract of a report, received from Major General Jesup, at the Adjutant General's office, on Saturday last, it will be seen that the Indians who had recently dispersed have nearly all been recaptured; and, doubtless, by this time, the residue have been secured.

Tuskegee, July 22,1836.

"We secured by the aid of the chiefs about five hundred Indians, which, with those taken by Gen. Patterson, and about sixty taken yesterday, make upwards of nine hundred of the thirteen hundred who had dispersed."

From the Montgomery Ala Advertiser.

About three thousand Indians left our wharves on Thursday last, on board the steamboats Lewis Cass and Meridian, for their destined homes across the Mississippi, under charge of Lieut. Barry, of the U. S. Army.

From the insuspictous season of the year, and the croweded state of the boats, it is but reasonable to expect, that the Indians will, on the route, suffer much from disease. We look forward to such a result, but hope for a different one.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place some days since, many serious disturbances occurred. Upon the requisitions of the Governor of Georgia, preparations were making to chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretch es that there could be no escape, when one by a sudden and energetic effort, succeeded in getting from the grasp of those it, whose possession he was, participated in the toils and glory of the strife. raised a hammer, and inflicted a severe blow upon the head of one of the guards-gave the war-whoop and then took to flight-he was immediately shot dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayonetted who died in a few hours.

On the same evening three succeeded in escaping from the guard-one was on Thursday brought into town under arrest -and while proceeding thro' the street in a wagon, took a large knife, cut his throat and instantly expired. Such is the despiration of these beings rather than be given to the civil authorities of Georgia.

From the Washington Globe.

The following new Deposite Banks have been appointed by the Treasury Department since our notice upon the subject last week :

> Merchants' Bank, New York. Trenton Banking Company. Northern Bank of Kentucky. Dry Dock Company, New-York.

Domestic Intelligence.

MARIA MONK.

It is said that great popular excitement prevails at Montreal, in consequence of the awful disclosures of Maria Monk, recently published in New York, -and an edition is nearly ready for the press, translated into the language of the Canadian French, So much, are the population there impressed with a belief that her statements are true, that they have compelled the Bishop to have the Nunnery inspecescaped during the massacre of Col. Fanning's ted, which was to take place on the 15th inst. The committee was to be appointed by the Bishopto consist of seven individuals -- three Catholic Priests, and two Protestants, whose feelings are strongly prepossessed against Maria Monk. If all her statements are false, why not convince the world of it, by having the subject fairly and impartially investigated? Why not call Maria Monk herself, to attend the examination of the committeel She is anxious to go under proper protection-as will be seen by the letter which follows-No balf way business will do .- Vt. Statesman. To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun :

It is mentioned in your paper of yesterday morning that the Bishop of Montreal has ordered the Hotel Dieu Numery (my late prison) to be opened to the inspection of certain individuals of that city. am sorry that the invitation was not extended to myself, and time enough allowed to permit my travelling to Canada in season to be present. sire nothing so much as an opportunity to go thro' that edifice with a company of Catholics and Protestants, under reasonable security of liberty and life. But this was denied me when I visited that city in August 1835, and is not granted to me

I rejoice that my enemies, the Montreal Ecciesinstics, have at last convented to submit to the test I have proposed-an examination of the Nunnery. But I appeal to the people of the U. States whose free institutions have enabled me to tell of my wrongs,) and ask, is it not reasonable that the examination should be fairly and thoroughly made? The Protestant clergyman mentioned by you, is an open and avowed disbeliever in my book. I protest against an examination to be conducted only by persons hostile to me, or prejudiced against me. I have many friends in Montreal-one, at least, should go into the Nunnery.

Most earnestly I protest beforehand against the

admission of Roman Priests, and the following citizens of Montreal. I have objections to make against receiving the evidence of the latter which would be perfectly satisfactory to the people of the United States-viz : Messrs Ponqui, Bingham, O'-Tullivan, Topier, Boudri, and Broreau. I may not have spelt all of those names right-but the individuals I know.

If there is any report made, it will probably be a general one. Such, however, will not be satufactory. If the people of this country are told that the visitors were not satisfied. I hope they will be told what they saw -- as well as what they did not see. I am perfectly well setisfied that things are taking such a course, Yours, with respect,

M. MOSK

Gen. Scott. Public feeling is beginning in do justice to this brave and skilful officer. At a late dinner, Governor Schley of Georgia treated him in most complimentary manner. At another dinner. Gen. Shelton of South Carolina, --- who was unable to attend the dinner from the effect of a wound received in killing an Indian chief-sent the following

Gen. Winfield Scott. The accomplished gentleman, the gallant and energetic officer. Let 'the responsibility of the late Florida campaign rest where it is due; inefficient measures on the part of the 'Governmen.' on the one hand, and the imbely exclaim to all those ungrateful clamors, 'cease viper, you bite against a file.

On no former occasion have we had the melancholy task of recording so many tokens of respect for the memory of the deceased associates, by their surviving brother officers, as fall at our lot this day. By reference to our communication head it will be seen that in no less than three instances they have been called upon to mourn the loss of a companion in arms, and to sympathise with sorrowing relatives widows and orphans-all, too,at posts distant from each other and from the seat of government ; they are-Byt, Lieut, Col Heileman, 2d artillery, in Florida ; Bvt Major O. Ransom, 2d infantry, at Fort Gratiot ; and Captain T. J. Harrison, at Fort

Death and resignations are fast thinning the ranks of our army, and at the present rate it will require but a few years to introduce an entire new generation into the service.

The remarkable spothegm of Mr Jefferson-"few die,none resign"-unfortunately does not hold good with the army of the present day.

It is stated that Col. Heileman has left a widow and six children the eldest only eight years of age, wholly dependent upon the charity of the world; as he did not die in battle, or of wounds or injuries sustained in battle, they are cut off from the benefits of the law granting pensions; but as his death was unquestionably caused by exposure to a tropical sun in a gallant and successful discharge of his duty, may we not indulge a hope that Congress will extend that relief in this case, so much needed and so well merited. Col II. did not live to hear of the honor conferred upon him by the President in consideration of his gallantry.

Lieut. Wheelock, who was in the same battle in which Col. Heileman distinguished himseif, died by his own hand, as we learn from the St. Augustine Herald. His exposure brought on a fever, and in a noment of delirium he shot himself with a pistol.

Major Ransom was found dead in his bed,on the morning of the 34 inst. having been apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health the day previous. Army and Navy Chronicle.

Deliverate Suicide A Miss Austin, residing at Woonsocket Falls, R. I. committed suicide on Saturday last, by taking arsenic. After she had awallowed an ounce in broken dozes on a lemon, she informed the family what she had done and then resolutely refused all remedies. She had gone into the commission of the foolish and rash act with the utmost deliberation; having previously prepared all her grave clothes. She was eighteen years of age, and had austained an unblemished character. No cause is assigned for the deed .- Troy Whig.

A voin of rich capper ore has been discovered in Orenge county, Va. 50 ft. wide and five miles long.